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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION N
09/864,927	05/24/2001	Lee E. Cannon	29757/ AG32-CIP	2424
4743 75	590 10/04/2004		EXAMINER	
MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP			CHERUBIN, YVESTE GILBERTE	
6300 SEARS TO 233 S. WACKE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL			3713	
			DATE MAILED: 10/04/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/864,927	CANNON ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yveste G. Cherubin	3713	
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a roply within the statutory minimum of thirt will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON ie, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed y (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this communication ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	on.
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>17 </u>	lune 2004.		
·= · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa		ers, prosecution as to the merits i	s
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 34,35,38 and 55-66 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 34,35,38 and 55-66 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers	or election requirement.		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin			
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc			
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, -	, n
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E			a).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureat* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in A prity documents have been au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	oplication No received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) [] Interview 0	umman (PTO 412)	
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s	ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the US Application No. 09/864,927 filed June 17, 2004.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 55, 61 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Page 3, claim 55, line 2, the word "of" needs to be inserted between the words 'after a number' and 'plays'.

Page 3, claim 61, lines 1-2, the word "at" between the words 'comprising playing the' and 'tournament game' needs to be deleted.

Appropriate correction is required.

2

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 34-35, 38, 55-58, 60-66, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pascal (WO-98-00210 - of record) in view of Giacalone, Jr. (US Patent No. 5,758,875).

Regarding claim 34, Pascal discloses a system and method of tournament gaming, see abstract, 1st line, comprising providing a plurality of gaming devices (10, 12) adapted for tournament play and configured to play at least one game of chance, initiating a

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tournament game of chance on at least one gaming device of a plurality of gaming devices, see abstract, lines 8-11. Pascal fails to disclose playing the tournament game of chance at a first permitted rate of play and changing the rate of play to a second permitted rate of play to at least one selected game outcome of the at least one game of chance. Giacalone teaches a slot machine capable of playing a game of chance at a first permitted rate of play and changing the rate of play to a second permitted rate of play in response to at least one selected game outcome of the at least one game of chance, see abstract, 3:13-46, 4:7-24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the feature cited above as taught by Giacalone into the Pascal type system in order to adapt play rate in accordance to player interaction.

Regarding claim 35, Giacalone teaches adjusting the rate of play in response to occurrence of at least one selected game outcome, 3:66-4:1-24. Accordingly, reverting the second permitted rate of play to the first permitted rate of play in response to occurrence of at least one selected game outcome is taught by Giacalone since the play rate can be adjusted up or down.

Regarding claim 38, Giacalone teaches the second permitted rate of play reverting to the first permitted rate of play in response to expiration of a predetermined interval of time, 3:17-21, 55-65.

Regarding claim 55, Giacalone teaches the second permitted rate of play reverting to the first permitted rate of play after a number of plays are initiated on the at least one gaming device, 3:17-21, 55-65.

Art Unit: 3713

Regarding claims 56-57, Giacalone teaches the second permitted rate of play being faster or slower than the first permitted rate of play, 3:66-4:1-7.

Regarding claim 58, Giacalone teaches the at least one game of chance being at least one of a reel-type game and a card game, 1:12-16.

Regarding claim 60, Giacalone teaches when the player reaches the preset minimum play rate, further adjustment in that direction is limited, 3:38-42. This section is read as playing the game of chance at a rate of play no less than an automated minimum rate of play. Accordingly, claim 60 is taught by Giacalone.

Regarding claim 61, Pascal teaches as playing the game of chance at a rate of play no less than an automated minimum rate of play when a player does not initiate play of the tournament game of chance within a predetermined time interval, page 7, lines 6-10.

Regarding claim 62, Pascal in view of Giacalone disclose the claimed invention except for the automated minimum rate of play comprising a percentage of a standard rate of play of the at least one game of chance. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above cited feature since it is known in the art that minimum, by definition, is the smallest number in a finite set of numbers and has a value that is less than any other value of a function over a specific interval and average/standard, by definition, is the intermediate between two extremes. Mathematically speaking, having a minimum rate comprising the percentage of a standard rate is known and would have been obvious.

Regarding claim 63, Giacalone teaches sampling rates of play of the at least one game of chance on at least some of the plurality of gaming devices and deriving the standard/average rate of play from the sampling, 3:14-17.

Regarding claim 64, Pascal teaches qualifying for play in the tournament game by tendering a wager (26, 42), see abstract, lines 6-8,page 1, lines 12-14.

Regarding claim 65, Pascal teaches qualifying for play in the tournament game by playing (current players) the at least one game of chance on the at least one gaming device, page 4, lines 1-3, page 5, lines 18-21, 30-38.

Regarding claim 66, Pascal in view Giacalone disclose the claimed invention as substantially as discussed above. Pascal further teaches various ways (parameters) one can qualify for the tournament, but fails to teach qualifying for play in response to at least one selected game outcome. Configuring the system for such feature would have been an obvious matter of design choice. Such configuration would help determine the best players for tournament eligibility.

Claim 59 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pascal in view of Giacalone, Jr. as applied above, and further in view of Okada (US Patent No. 4,508,345).

Regarding claim 59, Pascal in view of Giacalone disclose the claimed invention as substantially as discussed above. Pascal in view of Giacalone fail to disclose automatically initiating play at the second permitted rate of play irrespective of player input when the second permitted rate of play is permitted. Okada teaches a slot

Art Unit: 3713

machine capable of providing variable play game and automatically initiating play at the

second permitted rate of play irrespective of player input when the second permitted

rate of play is permitted, 2:19-35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above feature as taught by

Okada into the Pascal in view of Giacalone type system in order reduce non-play time

between games.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 34-35, 38, 55-66 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Prior Art References

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

a. EP No. 0 609 970 to Heidel, which teaches gaming machine operation speed control.

b. US Patent No. 5,472,197 to Gwiasda et al. which teaches slot machine arm switch

controller.

c. US Patent No. 4,373,727 to Hooker et al. which teaches variable speed gaming

device.

d. US Patent No. 4,114,882 to Mau which teaches variable velocity control for playing

images for a manually controlled electronic video display game.

Application/Control Number: 09/864,927

Art Unit: 3713

e. US Patent No. 6,315,662 to Jorasch et al. which teaches system and method for

automatically initiating game play on an electronic gaming device.

f. US Patent No. 4,440,036 to Hooker et al. which teaches gaming apparatus having

manually controllable operating speed.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Yveste G. Cherubin whose telephone number is (703)

306-3027. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, A. Wellington can be reached on (703) 308-2159. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

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Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JOHNIM, HOTALING, II

Page 7

RIMARY EXAMINER